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From the Boston Statesman.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 6, 1837.

Never, perhaps, in the history of American legislation has such a scene been witnessed as has been exhibited in the House of Representatives to-day; never was there a more spirited debate or higher excitement manifested than by the members of that body through this entire day.

Mr. Adams, in the course of his usual presentation of petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, stated that he had some petitions of which he had doubts of their genuineness, and upon these he would submit to the decision of the Speaker. He presented one signed by nine women of Fredericksburg, Va., and said he held in his hand a petition purporting to be from slaves, signed by twenty-two, and he, without presenting it, would just ask the decision of the Speaker whether it would be embraced under the "order" of the House?

The Speaker replied, that as this subject was so extraordinary he would ascertain the decision of the House. Mr. Haynes of Ga. then moved that the reception of the petition be rejected.

Mr. Lewis, of Ala. hoped that the gentleman from Ga. would recall his motion, and that the House would punish this attempt to insult its dignity; they had the power, and he hoped would do it. Mr. Haynes recalled his motion.

Mr. Patton of Virginia, moved to suspend the rules in order to offer a resolution concerning the petition; the House suspended the rules, and he moved the petition from the women in Fredericksburg, should be taken from the table and returned to Mr. Adams. Mr. Bouldin, of Virginia, hoped the subject of petition from slaves would be first disposed of. Mr. Patton had said that he did not recognize but one name on the Fredericksburg petition that he knew, and that was a mulatto of infamous character, and he presumed the rest were such.

Mr. W. Thompson, of Georgia, sent a resolution to the chair to call on John Q. Adams to the bar of the House, and for the Speaker to censure him for attempting to introduce a petition from slaves.

He followed his resolution with a speech under great excitement and violent feeling. Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, proposed an amendment softening the terms of condemnation of Mr. Adams. Mr. Granger seized the opportunity to condemn Mr. Adams, and to show the South what a righteous abhorrence he had of the manner of Mr. Adams. One could hardly help thinking of the election of Vice President in the Senate next week.

The excitement now began to increase and great exertions were made by members to obtain the floor, and strenuous means used to keep the house in order.

Mr. Lewis, of Ala., presented the following resolution, which was received as an amendment to the original resolution:—

"Resolved, That John Quincy Adams, a member from the State of Massachusetts, by his attempts to introduce into this House a petition from slaves for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, committed an outrage on the rights and feelings of a large portion of the people of this Union, and a flagrant contempt on the dignity of this house; and by extending to slaves a privilege belonging only to freemen, directly excites the slave population to insurrection, and that the said member be forthwith called to the bar of this house, and be censured by the Speaker."

Several of the Southern members spoke upon this resolution in terms the most warm and indignant of the proceeding of Mr. Adams.

Mr. Wise obtained the floor—said he saw no more difficulty than usual; there was only a black snake, rather than a white one, and he feared the white only.

If any body had a right to petition us on this subject, he thought the slaves had far greater occasion, and certainly more right to petition for emancipation, than the whites.

Hardin, of Ky., had been patient till patience was no longer a virtue; he spoke with great fury, and said if these abolitionists came into his section of the country, they would see Judge Lynch in less than twenty-four hours. Such was the excitement, and the course of warfare for three hours, when it was whispered that the petition might not be such as it was supposed to be, and Mr. Patton made an indirect call upon Mr. Adams to state more particularly concerning the paper. Mr. Adams rose, amid perfect silence, and said as he was the subject of debate and censure, he had concluded to say nothing until he should be brought to the bar, and he hoped that the previous question would not be carried, until he had a chance to say a word in his defence.

He called upon the Hon. gentleman from Alabama, to change his resolution, somewhat as to a matter of fact which he had assumed, and he would ascertain that the petition he had presented, was against the abolition of slavery, and requesting that Congress would expel him from the House, if he presented abolition memorials. This caused a general turmoil, the Southern members were taken in; and they then began to cast about for a refuge from the dilemma into which they had got themselves, and after amending their censorious resolution, and discussing it until dark with great asperity, the house adjourned without any action.

Just as the House was about to adjourn, Mr. Wise stated that he had been informed that some Southern members had prepared the petition for the purpose of exciting this angry discussion; this caused a great confusion, and hastened the adjournment.

The description here given, can convey to you no adequate idea of the excitement that has convulsed the House to-day. We shall probably finish the farce to-morrow.

The Senate have been all day on the same subject; so you see what times we are destined to have here from the agitation of this subject of slavery.

WONER.  
Tuesday, Feb. 7.—The debate upon the Slave petition was continued through the day, and with scarcely less violence than yesterday. The House adjourned without coming to any decision upon the subject.

A message was received from the President which was not read—it is rumoured, however, that it recommends reprisals on Mexican Commerce, in case satisfaction is not rendered this Government, for the injury it has received from Mexico.

## THE GRAVE. AN EXTRACT.

The sorrow for the dead is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced. Every other wound we seek to heal—every other affliction to forget; but this wound we consider it a duty to keep open—this affliction we cherish and brood over in solitude. Where is the mother who would forget the infant that perished like a blossom from her arms, though every recollection is a pang? Where is the child that would willingly forget the most tender of parents, though to remember be but to lament? When the tomb is closing upon the remains of her he most loved; when he feels his heart, as it were, crushed in the closing of its portal; would accept of consolation that must be bought by forgetfulness? No, the love which survives the tomb is one of the noblest attributes of the soul. If it has its woes, it likewise has its delights: and when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmed into the gentle tear of recollection—when the sudden anguish and the convulsion agony over the present ruins of all that we most loved, is softened away into pensive meditation on all that it was in the day of its loveliness—who would root out such a sorrow from the heart? Though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gaiety, or spread a deeper sadness over the hour of gloom; yet who would exchange it even for the song of pleasure, or the burst of revelry? No, there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than the song. There is a remembrance of the dead, to which we turn even from the charms of the living. Oh the grave!—it buries every error—covers every defect—extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave even of an enemy and not feel a compunctious throbbing that he should ever have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him?

But the grave of those we loved—what a place for meditation! There it is that we call up a long review of the whole history of virtue and gentleness, and the thousand endearments lavished upon us almost unheeded in the daily intercourse of intimacy:—there it is we dwell upon the tenderness, the solemn, awful tenderness of the parting scene. The bed of death, with all its stifled griefs—its noiseless attendance—its mute, watchful assiduities. The last testimonies of expiring love!—how thrilling!—pressure of the hand. The last fond look of the glazing eye, turned even from the threshold of existence. The faint, faltering accents, struggling in death to give one more assurance of affection!

Alas, go to the grave of buried love, and meditate! There settle the account with thy conscience for every past benefit unrequited, every endearment unregarded, of that departed being, who can never—never—never return to be soothed by the contrition!

If thou art a child, and has ever added a sorrow to the soul, or a furrow to the silvered brow of an affectionate parent—if thou art a husband, and hast ever caused the fond bosom that ventured its whole happiness in thy arms, to doubt for one moment of thy kindness or thy truth—if thou art a friend, and hast ever wronged, in thought, or word, or deed, the spirit that generously confided in thee—if thou art a lover and hast ever given one unmerited pang to that heart which now lies cold and still beneath thy feet; then be sure that every unkind look, every ungracious word, every ungenteel action, will come thronging back upon thy memory, and knocking dolefully at thy soul—then be sure that thou wilt lie down sorrowing and repentant on the grave, and utter the unheard groan, and pour the unavailing tear—more deep, more bitter, because unheard and unavailing.

Then weave thy chaplets of flowers and strew the beauties of nature about the grave; console thy broken spirit, if thou canst, with those tender, yet futile tributes of regret; but take warning by this thy contrite affliction over the dead, and henceforth be more faithful and affectionate in the discharge of thy duty to the living.

Distressing Shipwreck.—Loss of eleven lives and \$1,000,000 in property.—The bark Suzanna, belonging to Macao, (China,) while on her passage to that place from Bombay, was cast away on the coast of Caulan, lat. 21 55, near the end of June last, in a gale, by which disaster eleven persons lost their lives, including Senhor H. Ar Leira, of Macao. The cargo consisted of 1383 chests of opium, 200 bales of cotton, &c. and the loss of property is estimated at more than a million of dollars. The Chinese living on the coast where the bark was wrecked, behaved in the most scandalous manner. It was in fact their eagerness to rob, which occasioned the loss of so many lives. Having passed one end of a rope to the ship, while they remained the other, the unfortunate ship's company committed themselves to it, and were making their way successfully to land, when suddenly the villains who held the rope, in order to rob those who first landed, let go their hold, and the consequence was, that eleven persons lost their lives. With the exception of Mr. Leira, they were all natives of the East. The news of the disaster having reached Macao, a brig was sent on the 4th of August to endeavor to save something from the wreck.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.

Don't dwell on the dark side.—It is a most pernicious practice, in meditating on affliction, to sit ruminating on the aggravation of the affliction, and reckoning up the evil, dark circumstances thereof, and dwelling long on the dark side; it doubles and trebles the affliction. And so, when speaking of them to others, to make them as bad as we can, and use every effort to make them feel how wretched, and feeding and pampering the old; whereas the contrary practice would starve our affliction. If we dwell on the bright side of things in our own thoughts, and extenuated them all that we possibly could, when speaking of them, we would think little of them ourselves, and the afflictions would really, in a great measure, vanish away.—[Pres. Edwards.

Among those who serve at God's altar, was one who had faithfully discharged, through a long life, the holy duties of his vocation. He lingered after his contemporaries had gone to rest. By the fireside of his only son, he sat in peaceful dignity; and the children of another generation loved his silver locks. In that quiet recess, memory was lulled to sleep. The names of even familiar things, and the images held most indelible, faded as a dream. Still he lived on—cheered by that reverence which is due to the "hoary head, when found in the way of righteousness." At length, his vigour of righteousness failed. The staff could no longer support his tottering steps, and nature tendred her last response.

It was attempted, by the repetition of his own name, to awaken the torpor of memory. But he replied, "I know not the man." Mention was made of his only son, the idol of his early years, whose filial gratitude had taken every form and office of affection, "I have no son." The tender epithet by which he had designated his favourite grandchild was repeated. "I have no little darling." Among the group of friends who surrounded his bed, there was one who spoke of the Redeemer of man. The aged man suddenly raised himself upon his pillow. His eye kindled, as when from the pulpit, in the vigour of his days, he had addressed an audience whom he loved.—"I remember that Saviour. Yes—I do remember the Lord Jesus Christ."—Mrs. Sigourney.

PRESIDENT JACKSON'S LETTER.  
The following letter from President Jackson to his niece, Mrs. Emily Donnellson, shortly previous to her decease, we copy from the Washington Globe of Friday last. It is interesting, as well from its piety and tenderness of feeling, as from the account it gives of the President's own state during his late serious illness:—  
"WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1836.

My Dear Emily: Your kind and acceptable letter of the 11th inst, was received on the 23d, whilst I was confined to my bed by a severe hemorrhage from the lungs, which threatened a speedy end to my existence. But with sincere thanks to a kind Providence, who holds our existence here in the hollow of his hand, I have so far recovered as to be able to write you this letter, to acknowledge the receipt of yours, and to offer up to him who made us my most sincere and hearty thanks for his kindness to you in restoring you to health again, and with my prayers for your perfect recovery, and that you may follow his example.

may be long spared to superintend the bringing up and educating of your children, and be a comfort to your dear husband, who has a great solicitude about you, and great anxiety to speedily return to you, but my sudden attack has detained him.

I rejoice, my dear Emily, to find your spirits are good, and that you are able to take exercise daily. This is necessary to your speedy recovery; and I trust in a kind Providence that in time you will be completely restored to your health. You are young, and with care and good treatment, will outgrow your disease; but you must be careful not to take cold this winter, and as soon as Dr. Hunt's prescription reaches you, I would advise you to pursue it. The digitalis, I fear, is too exciting to the pulse.

The Doctor tells me I lost from the lungs, and by the lance and cupping, upwards of 60 ounces of blood, which stopped the hemorrhage, without the aid of that potent, but pernicious remedy to the stomach, sugar of lead. I am now mending as fast as I could expect, and if I can keep clear of taking cold this winter, I hope to be spared, and be able to return to the Hermitage in the spring, and again have the pleasure of seeing you and your dear children, to whom present me affectionately.

My Dear Emily—The chastisement by our Maker we ought to receive as a rebuke from him, and thank him for the mildness of it—which was to bring to our view, and that it may be always before us, and that we are mere tenants at will here. And we ought to live daily, so as to be prepared to die, for we know not how soon we may be called home. Then let us receive our chastisements as blessings from God, and let us so live that we can say with the sacred poet:

"What though the Father's rod,  
Drop a chastening stroke,  
Yet, lest it wound thy souls too deep,  
His fury shall be broke.  
Deaf gently, Lord with thine  
Whose faith and piety fear,  
Whose hope and love, and every grace,  
Proclaim their hearts sincere."  
I must close with my blessings to you and the children. May God bless you all. Emily farewell.

Affectionately,  
ANDREW JACKSON.

He who would undermine those foundations, seeks to beat down that column which supports the feebleness of humanity. Let him but think a moment, and his heart will arrest the cruel purpose. Would he pluck its little treasure from the bosom of poverty? Would he wrest the crutches from the frame of age, and remove from the eye of affliction, the only solace of woe! The way we tread is rugged at best; we tread it, however, lighted by the prospect of the better country to which we think it will lead. Tell us not it will end on the gulf of eternal dissolution, or break off in some wild which fancy will fill up as she pleases, but reason is unable to delineate. Quench not that beam which, amidst the night of this evil world, has cheered the despondency of ill-requited worth, and illumined the darkness of suffering virtue.—[Mackenzie.

From the N. Y. Gazette of Tuesday.  
Gross Outrage.—The meeting which was announced to take place in the Park yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the cause of the present high prices of flour, &c., led to the results which were anticipated, and in recording the facts, we cannot but express our deep regret that the civil authorities were not more prompt in providing an efficient force to put down the outrages which they must have known would have been the consequence of the meeting. The facts, as far as we have been able to ascertain them, are thus:

After the meeting broke up, a party consisting of some hundred individuals, proceeded to the store of Eli Hart, & Co. No. 175 Washington street, which they entered, and commenced throwing barrels of flour into the street. After having thrown out nearly a hundred barrels, some of them proceeded to the second floor and threw down a large quantity of the same article through the hatchway. They thence proceeded to the counting room, broke the desks, chairs, &c. and destroyed most of the books. By this time a large force arrived from the Police Office, headed by the Mayor, who succeeded in arresting a number of the ringleaders, who were conducted to the Hall, and thence sent to prison for further examination. The remainder of the rioters then proceeded to the store of S. H. Herriek, No. 5, Coenties Slip, where they destroyed about forty barrels of flour. They were, however, hotly pursued by the authorities, and many public spirited citizens (some of whom had been sworn in as special constables) and some further arrests were made. The whole number taken amounts to about thirty, and we trust they will be made to pay severely for their invasion of private rights.

A detachment of military was called out to guard such stores as it was feared might be attacked. We want words to express our feelings of indignation at such scenes. The spirit of mischief is so ripe in our land that we know not where it is to stop. If those in high places can set the laws at defiance with impunity, we need not wonder that their inferiors should follow their example.

Gen. Jackson's Letter to Mr. Calhoun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7th, 1837.

SIR:—In the Globe of the 6th inst. I find the report of a speech made by you on the 4th upon the land bill, which contains the following passages, viz:

"Was it not notorious that the President of the United States himself had been connected with the purchase of the public lands? Yes, the 'experiment' (Mr. Calhoun delighted in the word) was the cause of speculation in public lands, and if this bill should not be passed, speculations could not go on, and the price of the public lands must consequently be reduced. He contended that every man could not but see that it would be utter ruin to those who had borrowed money to speculate in lands, if the system was not to go on." In the former part of your speech, as reported, you say, "The speculation which a particular state of things had given rise to, had been produced by those in power. They had profited by that state of things; and should this bill be passed, it only consummate their wishes." &c. &c. &c.

Knowing the liabilities of reporters to err in taking down and writing out the speeches of members of Congress, I have made inquiry in relation to the accuracy of this report, and have been furnished with certificates of gentlemen who heard you affirming that it is substantially correct.

You cannot but be aware, sir, that the imputations which your language conveys are calculated, if believed, to destroy my character as a man, and that the charge is one, which, if true, ought to produce my impeachment and punishment as a public officer. If I caused the removal of the deposits for the base purpose of enriching myself or my friends by any of the results which might grow out of that measure, there is no term of reproach which I do not deserve, and no punishment known to the laws which ought not be inflicted upon me. On the contrary, if the whole imputation, both as to motive and fact be a fabrication and a calumny, the punishment which belongs to me, if guilty, is too mild for him who willfully makes it.

I am aware, sir, of the constitutional privilege under which this imputation is cast forth, and the immunity which it secures. That privilege it is in no degree my purpose to violate, however gross and wicked may have been the right of every citizen, when I inform you, that the imputations you have cast upon me are false in every particular, not having for the last ten years purchased any public land, or had any interest in such purchase. The whole charge, unless explained, must be considered the offspring of a morbid imagination or of sleepless malice.

I ask you, sir, as an act due to justice, honor and truth, to retract this charge on the floor of the Senate, in as public a manner as it has been uttered—it being the most appropriate mode by which you can repair the injury which might otherwise flow from it.

But in the event that you fail to do so, I then demand that you place your charge before the House of Representatives that they may institute the necessary proceeding to ascertain the truth or falsehood of your imputation, with a view to such further measures as justice may require.

If you will neither do justice yourself, nor place the matter in a position where justice may be done me by the Representatives of the people I shall be compelled to resort to the only remedy left me, and before I leave the city, give publicity to this letter, by which you will stand stigmatized as one who, protected by his constitutional privilege, is ready to stab the reputation of others, without the magnanimity to do them justice, or the honor to place them in a situation to receive it from others.

Yours, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, United States Senator.

P. S. I herewith enclose you the copies of two notes, verifying the correctness of the report of your speech in the Globe of the 6th inst. Feb. 7, 1837.

Talincotton Operation.—Some time since there mention was made of the fact this operation had been performed in Boston. We have examined the patient, and had a detailed account of all the circumstances relating to the obvious necessity for attempting the restoration of the organ. It is now a bold Roman nose, firmly united in every direction. The wound on the forehead has been healed—so that one unacquainted with the particulars of the case, would hardly credit the assertion that so much as now now constitutes the new facial superfluities was taken from above the eyes. It is curious that the sensation of touch at the extremity of the nose, is referred to the highest region of the forehead.—[Medical Journal.

Invasion of Texas.—It is generally believed in Texas that the Mexicans are making formidable preparations for the invasion of that country. The Texian Secretary of War calls upon every able bodied man to provide himself with a good gun and horse—a sufficient stock of ammunition, and to have ten days' provisions always on hand, so as to be enabled to march at a moment's warning.—[Bost. States.







From the Eastern Argus.

**Mr. Editor.**—In the 28th volume of the American Journal of Science, I found the following article. The further publication of it at this time, may occasion further experiments in the interesting subject of breadstuffs, and afford some new information on the science of living.

#### How to make Eatable Food from Wood.

To make wood flour in perfection, according to Professor Autenrieth, the wood, after being thoroughly striped of its bark, is to be sawed transversely into disks of about an inch in diameter. The sawdust is to be preserved, and the disks are to be beaten to fibers in a pounding mill. The fibers and sawdust, mixed together, are next to be deprived of every thing marsh and bitter, which is soluble in water, by boiling them where fuel is abundant, or by subjecting them for a longer time to the action of cold water, which is easily done by enclosing them in a strong sack, which they only put in, and beating the sack with a stick, or tramping it with the feet in a rivulet. The whole is then to be completely dried in the sun or by fire, and repeatedly ground in a flour mill. The ground wood is next baked into small cakes with water rendered slightly mucilaginous by the addition some decoction of mallow, mallow stocks and leaves, lime tree bark, or any other such substance. Professor Autenrieth professes mallow roots of which one ounce renders eighteen quarts of sufficiently mucilaginous, and these serve to form four pounds and a half of wood flour into cakes. These cakes are baked until they are brown on the surface. After this, they are broken to pieces, and again ground until the flour will pass through a fine bolting cloth, and upon the fineness of the flour does its fitness to make the bread depend. The flour of a hard wood such as beech, requires the baking and grinding to be repeated. Wood flour does not ferment so readily as wheat flour; but the Professor found fifteen pounds of birch wood flour, with three pounds of sour wheat leaven, and two pounds of wheat flour, mixed up with eight measure of new milk, yielded thirty-six pounds of very good bread. The learned trier of the nutritious properties of wood flour, in the first instance, upon a young dog, afterwards he fed two pigs upon it; and then, taking courage from the success of the experiment, he attacked himself. His family party, he says, ate it in the form of gruel or soup, dumplings and pancakes, all made with as little of any other ingredient as possible, and found them palatable, and quite wholesome. And we then, instead of looking upon a human being stretched upon a bare plank, as the picture of extreme want and wretchedness, to regard him as reclining in the lap of abundance, and consider himself, the common phrase, "bed and board," as compounded of synonymous terms? Quarterly Review, November, 1834.

**Extraordinary Encounter.**—A contest took place lately at Worcester, the singularity of which will be an apology for our mentioning it here. A belward passing through the streets of Worcester with his bear, was accosted by a butcher, who wished to try the prowess of his bel-dog on the bear. This was done, and the dog showed uncommon strength and ferocity. During the conflict a monkey jumped from the shoulders of the belward upon the back of the bear, and was preparing to defend his old friend from being attacked by the dog. The monkey was, however, instantly taken off, and when the combatants were separated the butcher triumphantly remarked, "D—d him, I wish he had kept on his monkey; my dog would have worried him in a minute." The belward (who felt for the favor of his monkey) asked the butcher what odds he would lay. "Three guineas to one that the dog kills him in six minutes," replied the butcher. The wager was immediately laid, on condition that the monkey should use a stick about a foot long. "Three yards long if you please," said the butcher. Time and place were fixed, and two days after the parties met, attended by some hundreds of impatient spectators. The dog appeared 20 minutes before time. The dog and it was thought the latter would have forfeited. He was at last brought upon the belward's shoulders, and, leaping upon a stool in the centre of a capacious ring formed by the multitude. It is necessary here to observe that the animal was of the medium class, and weighed a little more than a third of the dog. The butcher, before the onset, asked the belward whether he expected any recompense for his monkey when killed. "By no means," replied the latter. The odds at this time ran 8, 9, and 10, to 1 in favor of the dog, which could hardly be held, he was so uncommonly eager. At this moment the belward took from a side pocket a thick round ruler, about a foot long, which he pitched into the paw of the monkey, saying, "Now, Jack look sharp; mind that dog!" Then here goes for your monkey," cries the butcher, letting the dog loose, which flew with a tiger like fierceness. The monkey, with astonishing agility, sprang at least a yard high, and falling upon the back of the dog, laid fast hold of the back of the neck with his teeth, seizing one ear with his left paw so as to prevent his turning to bite. In this unexpected situation Jack went to work with his ruler upon the head of the dog, which he beat so forcibly and rapidly, that the creature cried out most frequently. In short, the skull was soon fractured, and the dog carried off in nearly a lifeless situation. The poor son of the cleaver mangled home with a face as long as a loin of veal and white as a calf's head.—London paper.

**Mrs. Deaton.**—The widow of the gallant Commodore Deaton, now earns a scanty subsistence as a copyist from some of the Depart-

ments at Washington. This is a shame and a disgrace to the country. To satisfy the wants of nature she has disposed of all the plate, piece by piece, which had been presented to her husband in token of his gallantry, and this is her present situation, although there is a surplus of forty millions in the Treasury and she without a pension, which has long been talked of. Alas! she wears out and dies she will not need assistance.

#### From the Washington Globe.

##### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

The House has been, during the last two days, engaged in discussing a question as to what disposition it would be proper to make of Mr. Adams, and a certain petition he has brought before the House. Our reports will explain the state of the case.

The first day, it seems, was, in a great degree, consumed under the false idea that it was an abolition petition from slaves; as Mr. Adams only spoke of it as a petition from slaves, and inquired whether it would pass under the general order, to oblivion. It turns out, we believe, (we have not seen it,) that it is a petition from slaves, invoking Congress to expel the abolitionists from the House, because they take a course there calculated to rivet their chains. As we passed through the House, we heard Mr. Adams proclaim that those people had a right to petition that "he should be expelled as a nuisance." This position, which Mr. Adams no doubt thought was giving a most extravagant latitude to the right of petition, his course is well calculated to make the public consider not only a reasonable matter in theory, but a necessary principle to be acted on. We have no doubt such a petition (if it were not for the precedent) would find favor with a great majority of the American people.

The present petition, we think it not improbable, is either a hoax, or has been painted upon Mr. Adams with a view of answering the purpose to which it is now applied. It is now worked upon merely as a contrivance to keep up excitement between the two great sections of the country on the slave question. Agitation of this subject in Congress, no matter how obtained, is the mode selected upon to effect this object, by those factions and their leaders who are disaffected to the Union. All the exasperation produced in Congress or in the country upon the slave question, has its origin in the machinations of broken down and degraded politicians. Such men are certainly the greatest curses ever visited upon the people. They are to a nation what old tale-bearing maids are to a village.

We have received intelligence from Bogota up to the 9th of December. Great excitement is represented to have been prevailing there, in consequence of the measures of redress threatened by Great Britain for the imprisonment of Mr. Russell, her Vice Consul at Panama, by the authorities of New Granada. It appears that the origin of the affair was a private quarrel and conflict between the Vice Consul and Mr. Parades, of Panama, in which the latter was wounded with a sword-cane. Besides imprisoning the Vice Consul for this act, a magistrate put the consular office under seal. In the latter part of May last, the British Minister at Bogota made a formal complaint on the subject, but the Granadan Executive declined interfering. On the 25th of November, a special messenger arrived in Bogota, with despatches to the British Minister, instructing him to demand the immediate release of the Vice Consul, a formal restoration of the Consulate, a suitable apology, and the payment of one thousand pounds sterling to the Vice Consul, as a compensation for his personal injuries. In the event of a refusal of these demands, the Minister was directed to communicate the answer of the Granadan Government to the British Admiral on the West India station. It is also stated that orders were sent to the British fleet in the Pacific to repair to Panama, and release Mr. Russell, *et al armis*, if necessary. The New Granada Gazette of the 8th of December contains the official correspondence on this subject.

It also appears, by information received from Jamaica, that all the ports of New Granada had been declared by Great Britain in a state of blockade; and that a British fleet was about proceeding from the West Indies to enforce it.—*ib.*

**High prices of Provisions.**—In another column will be found an account of a riot in New York last week, growing out of the present unprecedented and extortionate demands for the necessities of life, in which a considerable amount of property was destroyed. And strongly and unequivocally as such proceedings are to be condemned and reprobated by all the good, much as a resort to mob violence and brute force is in all cases to be deprecated, the impression is very general throughout the community, that the conduct of those who control the provision market has been so base and reprehensible to go far in palliation of any outrages which may have been committed. It is commonly believed, that the enormous rise in the price of flour and other articles of food is mainly owing to a wicked and oppressive system of monopolizing, money-getting speculation, equally unnecessary and inhuman. It can hardly be otherwise, for it is stated, and without contradiction, that bread is now selling in Paris for two cents a pound and in London for three, while here, in the greatest grain-raising country on earth, it cannot be obtained in our cities for less than six cents.—There must be something wrong in this business—from the nature of things it is impossible there can be any good and sufficient cause for so great a discrepancy between the price of bread stuffs in Europe and the United States. The only question then, and it is one well worth

the serious consideration of the benevolent and philanthropic, is, how shall the existing evil be removed and its future recurrence obviated? For ourselves, we believe an open and decided expression of public sentiment will effect much towards correcting it, and we are therefore glad to perceive that meetings to concentrate and embody popular opinion on this subject are being held in different sections of the land.—*N. H. Patriot.*

**The Marshpee Indians,** says the E. Argus, have petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature, that measures may be adopted to meliorate their condition. Their petition concludes as follows:

In Marshpee we cannot get our carting done, and many of us have to back our fire wood carts are so scarce, and dear. Last of all gets nothing into treasury. There has been no money this year, worth mentioning, and we believe there never will be, and we have no doubt our affairs are going to ruin as fast as ever any did, and a few are going to run away with the whole, and the generality must suffer. We beg your Honors to look closely into things. If you do not believe, ask the better part of the neighboring towns. It used to be said we were oppressed, some of us used to think so, but it is a sorrowful truth, things are worse than ever, and we have never known war hardship is still now. We want your wisdom to devise some better way of managing us, and that some trusty white man be joined to our selectmen, who shall be able to see that our property do us all good, and not be entirely run away with, or that some thing be done to make things more secure. So pray your humble servants.

(Signed) NATHAN POCKET.  
and 17 other proprietors.

**A Long Reason.**—The Portlander says, that the reason why the Vermont and New Hampshire boys are so tall, is because they are in the habit of drawing themselves up so as to peep over the mountains to see the sun rise.—It is dreadful stretching work!

The President has declined to gratify the decision of the Court Martial, in the case of Gen. Scott, and remanded the papers for a new report—on the ground that the court has done what it was not directed to do. The "decision" was an expression of the opinion of the court, that the delay in the Florida campaign is not attributable to any fault of Gen. Scott. The President tells the court that he does not want their opinion, but a statement of the facts which they were directed to ascertain.—*Age.*

#### A CARD.

##### FROM TWENTY TWO YOUNG MEN IN NORWAY-VILLAGE

##### Members of the Young Men's Society for

##### UNION & PROGRESS!

Whose stay was necessarily prolonged for several days in consequence of a storm, while on a pleasure excursion to Harrison, feeling, as they do, under much obligation to Mr. Lowell, the conductor of a public house in that place, take the liberty, in this manner, to say that they most grateful acknowledgments to him for his kindness and attention. And most cheerfully recommend his House to the patronage of all who may have occasion to travel in that vicinity. His House and Stable are convenient and comfortable, and nothing they believe, will be wanting on the part of the Landlord and Landlady to give entire satisfaction.—They hesitate not to say that there is not a Landlord in the State who would exert himself more to accommodate and pleasure those who may favor him with their company, than Mr. LOWELL.

P. S. They also take pleasure in saying that Mr. Lowell furnishes first rate Oysters, who attend to their duty, and need not that watching which is so frequently found necessary.

**MARRIED.**  
La Gardiner, Mr. Samuel Collins, of Whitlump, to Miss Clara French, of G.  
to Eaton, Mr. Charles H. Winslow, of Hallowell, to Miss Martha Noyes.

**DIED.**  
In this town, on Thursday last, Miss Columbia Ryerson, aged 17 years.  
In Brunswick, Capt. Thomas Taylor, aged about 45.

**Guardian's Sale.**  
To be sold at Public Auction, if not previously disposed of at private sale, by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Saturday the twenty-fifth day of March next at 2 o'clock P. M. at the dwelling house of Hiram Hubbard in Paris in said County, One undivided fourth part of said dwelling house together with one undivided fourth part of all the land and buildings now owned and occupied by said Hiram Hubbard late of said Paris, deceased, his heirs and assigns. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

**ATLANTON MELLE.** Guardian of said minor.  
Paris, Feb. 25, 1837.  
Also, at the same time and place will be offered (either at public or private sale, by virtue of a Power of Attorney from James L. Langley, one other undivided fourth part of the above described premises, being all the right that Columbia Langley, wife of said James Langley, has in and to said premises.

**A. MULLEN,** Attorney to said James Langley.

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
Oxford, ss: **TAKEN** on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of March next, at two of the clock P. M. at the Store of Alfred Andrews & Co. in Paris, all the right in equity of redemption which WILLIAM DURELL of Charleston and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has to a certain Farm, or parcel of Land with the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Paris and County of Oxford, being the same which David Durell now lives on and occupies as a Farm, the same having been attached on the original writ in this suit.

**SIMEON CUMMINGS,** Deft. Su'r.  
February 24, 1837.

**Farm for Sale.**  
The subscriber offers for Sale his Farm, situated in town containing one lot of very excellent upland and intervalle land, well watered, well fenced, and under good cultivation. Has an abundant supply of wood and quite a quantity of good timber. A good House, well shod and been all in good repair. School house within twenty-five rods of the house. Said Farm will be sold at a fair price, and on reasonable terms.

**JOSEPH W. SMITH.**  
Paris, Feb. 16, 1837.

**NOTICE.**—All persons indebted to David Pierce, or the firm of David Pierce & Co. are informed that unless payment is made on or before the eleventh day of March next, (to the subscriber, who is duly authorized by Letters of Attorney, to collect their debts and make settlement,) all unsettled accounts and all Notes which may be payable, will be put in immediate suit without discrimination or further notice.

**THOMAS R. CARMAN.**  
Oxford, Feb. 16, 1837.

**AARON BURR.**  
The firm of Aaron Burr, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

**W. E. GOODNOW.**  
Also, Quilchum Deeds, and Town Orders.  
Likewise, Mathematical Instruments.  
Feb. 25, 1837.

**NOTICE.**—This certifies that I have given my son, Ephraim P. Smith, a minor, his time. He is at liberty to trade and act for himself. Hereafter I shall claim none of his earnings, and pay no debts of his contracting.

Attest—John G. Barnard.  
Mexico, February 15th, 1837.

**DR. BRANDRETH.**  
No college, no institution, no monopoly, no charter; he being quite satisfied to rest on the patronage of the public for the success of his grandfathers' **VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS**, established in England, 1761.

On the 18th of May, 1835, this most truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, who as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon dispelled by the greatest confidence. Many persons who have been afflicted with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine had proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their age, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Pains, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Biliousness, Scarcity, Typhus, Yellow, and Common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflammation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Quinsey, Hooping Cough, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentery, Delirium, King's Nipples in the Head, King's Evil, Scrophulous Eruptions, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled feet and legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

8000 Testimonials have been received from individuals of the highest respectability.

Although Doctor B. has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion that there is only one disease, the impurity of the blood, which by its impure circulation brings on inflammation, and consequent derangement in the organs or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is the different appearance which this inflammation or derangement puts on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact only the same disease, with more or less violence.

The sale of these pills has been so extensive that in the city of New York, about one fourth of the population have used them.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by  
Norway, Feb. 25th, 1837.

**Administrators' Sale.**  
PURSUANT to a License from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Vendue so much of the real estate of the late Ezekiah Pike, deceased, with the reversion of the widow's dower if necessary, as will produce the sum of three hundred and sixty one dollars and fifteen cents to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his decease.

Said estate consists of a Lot or piece of land situated in Paris, which will be sold at the Court House in Paris, on Monday the sixth day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. Said land is known by the name of the Cooper land.

Also, another piece of land situated in the town of Jay in said County, will be sold at the dwelling house of the late Aaron J. Pike, in said town on Wednesday the eighth day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. Said piece of land contains about fifteen acres, and is the western part of land lot of land where the widow now lives; also the eastern half of the farm now standing on said farm, also one half of the barn-yard. A more particular description of said property will be given at the time and place of sale.

**JOSIAH DUDLEY,** Administrator.  
Paris, Jan. 11, 1837.

**Hebron Academy.**  
The Spring Term of Instruction in Hebron Academy will commence, on Monday the first of March, and will continue until the sixth day of March next; and youths of both sexes are again invited to try the advantages of this Institution.

**JOHN TRIPP,** Sec'y.  
February 8, 1837.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**DEUEL WASHBURN** Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Goring late of Livermore in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

**Ordered,**  
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**STEPHEN EMERY,** Judge.  
Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

**Wanted Immediately.**  
BY the subscriber, a first rate Journeyman BLACKSMITH for custom work. One that is master of the business, and can work first or second hand. None other need apply—Good recommendations will be required.

**JACOB JACKSON.**  
Paris-Hill, Dec. 31, 1836.

**DR. ANAPH KETREDGE** has removed from North Paris to Paris Hill, and may be found at his residence, a few rods east of the Black School House.

Paris, Jan. 23, 1837.

**Guardian's Sale.**  
WILL be sold at Public Auction for the benefit of the minor heirs of Francis Lyford, Jr. late of Livermore in the County of Oxford, deceased, on the twenty-fifth day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. at the Store of Alfred Andrews & Co. in Paris, all the right in equity of redemption which WILLIAM DURELL of Charleston and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has to a certain Farm, or parcel of Land with the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Paris and County of Oxford, being the same which David Durell now lives on and occupies as a Farm, the same having been attached on the original writ in this suit.

**SIMEON CUMMINGS,** Deft. Su'r.  
February 24, 1837.

**Washington Monument.**  
CAPT. JOSIAH CUTLER, of Livermore, Oxford County, is duly authorized to receive contributions for the Washington National Monument, in the State of Maine.

**PAUL BETHUNE,** Agent.  
W. N. M. SOCIETY.  
For Maine.

**Wood & Bark wanted!**  
SUCH of our subscribers as wish to pay for the Democrat in Wood or Bark would confer a favor by drawing it down, as we are very much in need of it.

Jan. 2, 1837.

**Guardian's Sale.**  
WILL be sold by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Saturday the eighth day of February next at ten o'clock A. M. at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Rumford, six ninth parts of the following undivided real estate of Jona B. Knapp, Deceased, F. Knapp, Hiram A. Knapp, Phoebe Knapp, Nathan H. Knapp, and Byron L. Knapp, minor children of Nathan Knapp late of Rumford, deceased, for the benefit of said wards, being lots numbered eight and nine in the first Range of Lots in Mexico, and one Blacksmith Shop and one Cleopatra Machine building in Rumford.

**PHIENE KNAPP,** Guardian.  
Rumford, January 14th, 1837.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**THOMAS CLARK,** surviving partner of Cyrus Clark late of Turner in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the partnership estate of said deceased.

**Ordered,**  
That the said Hiram Clark give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

**STEPHEN EMERY,** Judge.  
Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

**THOMAS PARTRICK,** late of Porter in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

**BENJAMIN WENTWORTH,** Executor.  
Porter, Jan. 23, 1837.

**DANIEL BRACKETT,** late of Brownfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

**TIMOTHY GIBSON.**  
Brownfield, Jan. 23, 1837.

**Abduction & Censor.**  
WHEREAS, MARY ANN STARRS, a minor, three years old, and child of Nathan Stearns, late of Bethel in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, Gentleman, deceased, and lawful ward of the subscriber, was, in the month of August last past, without my knowledge and against my declared will, taken by her mother, assisted by one Daniel Sessions, who were both laboring under the fatal delusions of Mormonism, and has been transported, as I have every reason to believe, to the State of Ohio, to join the family of mormons there residing; where I consider neither her soul, character, person nor property safe—I hereby forbid all persons from affording any assistance to my said ward, except it be to relieve her from distress or to return her to me, as I am determined to pay no charges or expenses for her support after her said abduction.

**TIMOTHY CHAPMAN.**  
Bethel, Dec. 22, 1836.

Those publishers of newspapers, who will publish the above gratuitously, will confer a favor.

**T. C.**

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**N** the petition of Elnah Kye, Guardian of Luther Pike a Jay, in said County Spendthrift, representing that the personal estate of said Spendthrift is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owes and charges of Guardianship, by the sum of one hundred dollars and paying for a license to remove and convey the whole of the real estate of said Spendthrift, for the payment of said debts and incidental charges: as by a partial sale the residue would be greatly injured,—

**Ordered,**  
That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

**STEPHEN EMERY,** Judge.  
Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

**At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.**

**SIMEON BUCKNELL** Administrator of the estate of SIMEON BUCKNELL, late of Hiram in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration on the estate of said deceased.

**Ordered,**  
That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be allowed.

**STEPHEN EMERY,** Judge.  
Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

**COOKING STOVES!**  
THE IMPROVED ROTARY COOKING STOVES, constantly for sale by the subscriber, at as good bargains as can be obtained from any persons.—*See* Stove Furnish, Sheet Iron, and Sheet Tin.

**W. E. GOODNOW.**  
Norway-Village, Feb. 20, 1837.

**SATINNET** from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Prices.

**W. E. GOODNOW.**  
Norway-Village, Feb. 20, 1837.

**Money Wanted!**  
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose bills are of small amount, are respectfully requested to PAY THE SAME IMMEDIATELY, or to make them larger, and much oblige.

**W. E. GOODNOW.**  
Norway, Feb. 4, 1837.

P. S. Cash will be very thankfully received on the account of LARGE BILLS and notes now due.

**THE** subscriber hereby gives public notice to all persons concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon him the trust of Administrator on the estate of

**RICHARD KNOX,** late of Jay in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

**THOMAS KNOX.**  
Jay, January 3, 1837.

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
Oxford, ss: **TAKEN** on Execution, and was previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue on the highest bidder on Saturday the Eighteenth day of February next, at one of the clock P. M. at Lemuel D. Plummer's dwelling house in Madrid, in said County of Oxford, all the right title and interest that JAMES DODGE has to the Farm and buildings where he now lives in Number Three. Second Range in said County of Oxford, unless said Execution is otherwise satisfied.

**CALSB BIRCHALL,** D. P. Sheriff.  
Dec. 27, 1836.

**JOSEPH WALK,**  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.



